



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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POETRY

For the Neighbor.

TO WOMAN.

How cheering and consoling is affection's sim-
ple flame;
How soothing to the mind when afflictions
wield the frame;
How sweet and animating when trouble presses
the soul;
Are the fond and tender breathings of virtuous
woman's soul.
Her tender bosom heaving with sympathy and
love,
Just like a guardian angel sent from the realms
above;
Her watchful eye attends you to shield you
from despair,
To cheer your heart in trouble's woman's
greatest care.

She ever tries to please you and keep your
spirits high,
And with a smiling countenance, to comfort
you will try;
Her soul is all affection, her heart is true as
steel,
Your very greatest secrets she ever will conceal.

Her affections are eternal, her kindness knows
no bounds,
Her words to man are cheering, like music's
sweetest sounds,
Her soul like living ivy around the oak entwined,
Will cling to man forever, just as the Lord de-
signed.

Her mind is like a flower when in the height
of bloom,
Which man by foul persuasions, can easily
consume;
So surely calculated sweet comfort to impart,
Are woman's every movement when virtue
rules her heart.

But ah! when heavenly virtues dwell not in
woman's breast,
When love and friendly kindness, in her can
find no rest;
When nature's course is changed and woman
yields to guile,
The venom of her malice is seen in every smile.

To tease and torment man she continually will
strive,
And him to measureless measures eternally will
drive;
She laughs to see his sorrow, rejoices in his
grief,
And in the hour of trouble affords him no relief.

Her heart is full of treachery, her soul is full
of guile,
Deceit is always lurking beneath her every
smile;
Just like an old Delilah she'll steal your power
away.

Then leave you to your enemies and laugh to
see the play.
Fair woman's calculated to perfect man's de-
light,
Or else complete his misery, his fairest pros-
pects bright;

When by virtue she is govern'd she's a perfect
fount of joy,
But when she yields to wickedness, her breath
is misery.

Yet woman has a friend in man, eternal true
and kind,
A guardian firm and faithful to cheer her under
mind;
He suffers long her failings, and overlooks her
faults,
Still ready to forgive and love, and bear her
brash assaults.

Oh woman be thou prudent, shew kindness to
thy friend,
For a friend to thee is upright man, who will
thy soul defend,
He'll comfort thee and bless thee, and crown
thee with true joy.

Secure an exaltation for thee in eternity.
But virtuous man will ever be, while true to
truth he stands,
Subject to the eternal priesthood, maintained by
holy hands,
Controlled by laws celestial, sustained by heav-
enly power,
Firm in the ways of righteousness, and not an
evil doer.

Then tempt him not to evil, nor be to him a
snare,
Least thou should overcome him, and bring him
to despair;
But strive to be a comfort, to him in time of
need,
And to his every counsel, be careful to take
heed.

Be careful not to grieve him, his feelings never
wound,
So shall his love and kindness, still more to
thee abound.

Through life do not oppose him and give him
no of care,
For better hadst thou suffer death, than lose
his confidence.

I know some men are cruel their hearts corrupt
as hell,
They seek to ruin woman, and disgrace them
at their will;
But shun all such defamers, and treat them with
disdain,
For better hadst thou bear their frowns, than
their attention gain.

Kind woman, man doth love thee and seek thy
happiness,
And with his all he ever strives thy tender
soul to bless,
His tenderest affections around thee are entwined;
While thou to him art faithful he cannot be un-
faithful.

Far well then lovely woman, there live for
these are dear,
I hope when thou shalt read them, they will
not thee offend;
I cannot frame my mind at all apologies to
make,
But never, never, shall this heart's friend
forsake.

For the Neighbor.

MR. EDITOR,

I have viewed with a lively in-
terest the progressive operations that
are making in the city of the Saints,
for the benefit of the poor, who may
feel disposed to adhere to the council
of those, that God has appointed to
direct and guide the temporal and
spiritual salvation, of all those who may
enlist under their banner, to carry
out the designs, that God had in view,
through our martyred Prophet.

We have been persecuted at home
and abroad, by evil and designing
men; they have heaped upon us al-
maner of complaints, and have used
their utmost exertions to sustain them-
selves in their practices of wickedness
and mob violence. We have avoided
every principle of revenge, neverthe-
less they have been made to feel, that
there is a God in Israel, who can
shield us from all our foes; although
we have been made to feel, keen sen-
sations of sorrow, to hear the groans
of the widows for their murdered
husbands, and the sighs of orphan
children, in consequence of mob vi-
olence, in murdering two of our best
men; their equal cannot be produced
since the days of Christ and his Ap-
ostles; and alas their blood hangs upon
the escutcheon of this state which is
stained, not only by shedding the
blood of innocence, but with murder-
ing the anointed of the Lord; while
we have submitted to them with
great forbearance, when we have had
them in our power, more than justice
could claim or demand, hoping that
they might be made to feel and realize,
that we are human beings. But lo!
they are not satisfied with all this,
but are sleeping in ambush to de-
coy, and dream, and lay plans and
devises schemes to ensnare us; and
thereby lead more of our best men
down to destruction.

By keeping up a constant persecu-
tion, thereby thinking to provoke us
to rebellion, as it has been exemplified
in our legislative halls this past winter,
by a repeal of our City charter;
which was given for the express pur-
pose to guarantee to us some local
privileges for the protection of our
lives, and our local interests, which
we have once enjoyed in other cities,
and in other countries under the
protection of civil powers and a free
government. And what has been the
change, and why all this difference?
Are we not still men? Have we met
with any material change of feelings
since the separation from our fathers
who were kind, and our mothers who
were near as life itself, & our brothers
and sisters, who possessed those strong
ties of consanguinity and filial affec-
tion? And why all this? Have we
not eyes to see, ears to hear, and a
heart to feel this heavy burden which
is continually showering down upon
our heads, and upon our wives and
our little ones, which are teeming
forth from these avenues, who are
travelling from land to land, and from
sea to sea, to circumscribe hell itself
to exasperate some fiend-like demon
in human shape, and thereby stir up
some root of apostate bitterness, who
are dyed with the same dye waving
an eternal warfare against our rights;
evading every principle of equity or
justice, to carry out all their master's
wishes. Servants they are to whom
they list to serve and obey, but the
time is near at hand, when their follies
shall be made manifest to their ever-
lasting shame and contempt, for to the

fire of death is kindled in their own bo-
soms, and with what measure they
have meted unto us so shall they mete
upon themselves. And why need we
fear or complain, for a fourfold mea-
sure will roll back upon their heads
again, for we shall do as we have
done let them alone severely.

We once had a city charter grant-
ing to us the right of Habeas Corpus,
to protect us from mob violence and
injustice, giving us some pretext of
power, and because we had this as
some shadow of protection, it must
of course be severed from us by the
people of this philanthropic state.

We have waited for their delibera-
tions by minding our own business;
but we have waited in vain, and con-
sequently we have framed our own
Constitution, adopted our own laws,
and have agreed to a habeas corpus for
ourselves, independent of Warsaw, or
the great state of Carthage. And
now, we are a happy people. We
have laws which no man can take
from us; we have rights which no
lawyer can peck at, to prey upon our
property; we have keys and power,
which are as deep as hell, high as
heaven, broad as eternity, which has
a beginning but no end, has beginning
of days but no end of years; for light
cleaveth to light. Hence we have
hope and assurance, unshaken con-
fidence, unlimited integrity, untarnish-
ed reliance in those measures which
have been adopted for our relief;
which will hover over our farmers,
our stores, our factories, our rivers,
our lakes, our houses, our barns, our
shops, our villages, our wives and our
children; and they can have no power
to repeal them, for it is a living Con-
stitution and not a dead one; it can-
not be measured by gentile laws nor
gentile judgments, which cannot be
bought by the price of gold, nor adul-
terated by the allurements of wine nor
flattered by flatterers of vain sophistry
and vain ambition; nor erased from
our memory, for it can speak,
it can communicate and deliberate
upon things both new and old. And
O ye people of Illinois what plan can
you devise to cheat us farmers and
mechanics out of an honest living,
and you "cant" come it!

And as far as concerns myself, ye
People of Illinois, I say good bye to
your justice, good bye to all your le-
gislate rights. As to chartered tones
and sounds of hymns I want none of
them. You have voted down our
city charter for no provocation re-
ceived from us in violation of the
rights which you gave us; and we say
go away with your old harrow bush,
for indeed we have paid too much for
the whistle and we have received not
only four fold but fifteen fold, for as it
had but one head, it has fifteen, and
whereas it had but one eye, it has
thirty; it has more legs, more arms,
more bodies, more ears, more mouths,
and more life, which I consider far
better for facilitating our operation;
for it can hear, it can see, it can talk,
it can walk, it can run, it can fight,
it can go and come at our bidding.
It is a sun ready set down, and ready
paid; qualified to go and come at its
pleasure. And what more can I say
in its approbation; it has been need-
ed and can feel for the oppressed; it has
been in bondage, and can realize the
glories of freedom; it has been whip-
ped and abused, and can feel for all
that sympathetic philanthropy that
was in the bosom of our Saviour, and
above all it is abrogated of God, then
rejoice O ye farmers, and all ye me-
chanics give heed to its counsels, while
hell muttereth one dismal groan over
the cinders of her fallen greatness;
in stretching forth her self made powers
to take back our mouse made charter,
for the facilitating the farmer and
mechanic in their operations, and lo
we have weighed it the balance of
Mormon wisdom and found it wanting.

R. A., Mechanic.

Railroad Cars for Germany.—Messrs.
Eaton, Gilbert & Co. of this city, are
now finishing a splendid railway car, ca-
pable of accommodating fifty-six passen-
gers, for the kingdom of Wurtemberg.
The order was received early in the win-
ter from F. L. Brauns, Esq., Consul Gen-
eral of Wurtemberg, (resident at Balti-
more,) who after examining the work of
several manufacturers, gave the prefer-
ence to our enterprising citizens, Eaton,
Gilbert & Co.—[Troy Whig.]

Robberies in Cincinnati.—The Cincin-
nati Gazette of the 21st says:—"Three
houses were broken open on Wednesday
night, and the robbers fired at by occu-
pants of one. They stole from Mr. Shur-
rager's a watch.

MILITARY AND GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS WEST OF THE MISSIS- SIPPI.

It affords me great pleasure to say that
Lieutenant Fremont and party, who were
engaged on these surveys at the date of
my last report, and about whose fate so
much anxiety had been entertained, re-
turned in safety to St. Louis in August
last, and fortunately under all the privations
exposures, and accidents of his haz-
ardous and enterprising expedition, pre-
served his papers and notes. "Too much
praise cannot be bestowed upon him for
the combination of energy and discretion
displayed in the management of the expedi-
tion, and for the successful manner in
which he has executed his instructions.
He is now engaged in preparing his re-
port and maps, which will not merely oc-
cupy him, but will require the greatest
exertions on his part, as well on the part
of those who will assist him, to complete
during the ensuing winter. In the mean-
time, a slight summary of his expedition
will be given.

He left Westport, on the frontier of the
state of Missouri, on the 1st of June, 1843,
and proceeding to the Kansas line of his
previous expedition, (1842) left it at ap-
proximately 80 miles from our frontier state line;
crossed the Smoky Hill fork of the Kan-
sas at its junction with the Republican,
continuing his route up the latter stream.
The progress of the party was much im-
peded by passing up this stream, by its
many tributaries, which had become so
swollen by long continued rains as to re-
quire the frequent construction of bridges
in order to pass the wagons and baggage
of the party. In consequence of these
impediments, he considered it advisable
to divide his party. Leaving Mr. Fitzpatrick
in charge of twenty men, with the carts
and heavier baggage, Lieut. Fremont
proceeded in advance with fifty
men and two wheel carriages. From the
place of separation he continued up
the Republican to its upper waters, pass-
ing through a very fertile and well wa-
tered country. From the upper parts of
this stream he crossed the south fork of
the Platte, or Nebraska, improving on his
way the rapid reconnaissance of the pre-
vious year and reaching St. Vrain's fort,
under Long's Peak, on the 4th of July.

From thence he continued along the
mountains to the southward, crossing the
dividing ridge of the Arkansas and the
Nebraska, by the way of Bijou creek and
Fourche aux Castors, and arriving on the
14th of July on the Arkansas river, at the
mouth of the Fontaine-qui-bouit.

Remaining here one day, and endeavor-
ing to adhere as closely as the country
would permit to the instructions he had
received, he made the survey of the Fontaine-
qui-bouit river; and after spending a
day under Pike's Peak at the beautiful
springs which gave name to that river,
he ascended the eastern branch to its
head, and crossing to a head water of the
south fork, again reached St. Vrain's
fort on the 23d. Mr. Fitzpatrick had
arrived there on the 14th, and the time
he had been there had been well occu-
pied in refitting the equipage and recruit-
ing the animals.

With a view to rapid movements, the
party was again divided; Fitzpatrick
being instructed to meet Lieutenant Fremont
at the British post of Fort Hall.
Taking the course by Fort Laramie and
the Oregon road, both parties crossed the
river, and resumed their respective routes
on the 20th.

A broad plain extends up from the river
to the foot of the mountains; and crossing
this by the way of the "Cache-a-poudre,"
Lieutenant Fremont passed over, or
rather through, the chain in a distance
of about ten miles, which brought him into
what are called the Laramie plains, on the
western side. This country furnished an
interesting part of the survey; and
crossing in his course numerous tribu-
taries of the Medicine bow or Laramie
rivers, he remained a day on the north
fork of the Nebraska, in order to renew
his supply of provisions from the buffalo,
which were abundant in that neighbor-
hood. The place of his encampment was
about 20 miles below the gorge through
which the river issues from the "New
Park."

On the 5th of August he resumed his
journey westward, with the intention of
making a direct route to the ford of Green
river, (Colorado of the west;) but his way
was so much obstructed by the Artemisia
which covered the country in a very
dense growth, that he was obliged to bear
up to the northward for the "Sweet Wa-
ter" valley, in which he encamped on the
9th of August.

Being now again on the Oregon road,
he ascended the river (Sweet Water) by
the route of the previous year; and cross-
ing the mountains of the well known
south pass, descended into the valley of
the Colorado.

Sweeping to the southward, and cross-
ing the country westward by a circuitous
route along the tributaries of Green
river, the road led him into the magnifi-
cent valley of Bear river, down which he
descended to its mouth, and on the 31st
of September encamped at its outlet on the

shores of the great 'Salt Lake.' A week
was occupied in exploring the northern
portion of this inland sea, of which no
survey had been previously made. None
of its islands had been visited, and no
astronomical observations had been pre-
viously made on its shores or in the ad-
jacent country; so that we merely posses-
sed a knowledge of the existence of this
lake, without any accurate information
of its character or position. He remained
on this lake some days, and arrived at
Fort Hall on the 18th September. Mr.
Fitzpatrick had arrived there a few days
before, and the whole party was detained
there until the 24th, by a severe snow
storm and its consequences.

On the 24th the journey was resumed,
and continued along the Oregon road,
which, from the last point, (Fort Hall,)
leads down the valley of Snake river to
'Boise,' a post of the Hudson Bay Com-
pany. He reached this post on the 9th
of October. From 'Boise' the usual road
leads by a rough and difficult route
through the interior to the 'Grande Ron-
de,' a rich and beautiful valley shut up
among the mountains, and emerging at
the head of the Wallawalla river, de-
scends the stream to its mouth; and pur-
suing this road, he arrived on the 28th of
October, at Fort Nez-Perces, situated on
the Columbia. From this place he pur-
sued the emigrant road, and on the 4th
of November encamped at the missionary
station of the 'Dalles' on the Columbia.
Leaving the party at this station, he con-
tinued his survey, by water, to Fort Van
Couver, and then returned to the 'Dalles,'
and a few days after was joined by Mr.
Fitzpatrick.

As soon as the necessary preparations
were made, the party set out homeward
in a snow storm, on the 25th November.
On the following day ice was making in
the river, and at sunset the thermometer
was 2 degrees below zero. The route
now lay between the river 'Aux Chutes'
and the snowy range of the Cascade
mountains, along the western base of
which he continued to travel until the 10th
December, when he arrived at Hamast
lake. From this point, his course to the
south and east was obstructed by parallel
ranges of mountains covered with snow,
running directly southward, and forcing
him constantly in that direction. Range
after range was crossed in his progress
eastward, until, from the encumbered
condition of his animals, these mountains
became insurmountable obstacles to further
advance in that direction. The region
through which he was then travelling
was full of extraordinary interest, pre-
sented itself in an aspect of which we
have no previous description, and making
the journey, until arriving at the Rocky
mountains, one of discovery. In the
main line he was steadily moving south-
wardly through the snow, until towards
the latter part of January, the animals
were so much reduced and worn out, that
he decided a march across the desert
country to the eastward to be impracticable,
and determined to cross the 'Sierra
Mirada,' or great California mountains,
which lay between him and the bay of
San Francisco. All the month of Febru-
ary was occupied in crossing these moun-
tains, where the snow was from five to
twenty feet deep. He at last succeeded,
and early in March descended from these
snowy regions into the perpetual spring
of the valley of the Sacramento, and found
a hospitable reception at the residence of
Captain John A. Sutter, the prefect of
the frontier of Joaquin.

The party was liberally furnished by
this gentleman with every necessary with
which their destitute condition stood in
need. They remained at this place ap-
proximately two weeks, to recruit, and to make
the necessary preparations for their re-
turn to the United States. In the latter
part of March the party resumed its jour-
ney, proceeding up the valley of the Joa-
quin river, and recrossing the 'Sierra' at
a very beautiful pass to the southward.
On the 21st of April they struck the
Spanish 'trail' which leads from 'Pueblo
de los Angeles' to Santa Fe.

The journey was continued on in this
very rough, winding, and difficult road,
until arriving at the mountains in the
neighborhood of the Colorado, where,
turning to the northeast and passing by
the Euta lake, the party encamped at
'Brown's Hole' on the mountains by the
way of the Tampa river. These moun-
tains were then crossed near the head of
that river, to the waters of the Atlantic—
the north fork of the Nebraska. This
fork was then ascended to the 'New
Park,' a beautiful valley from which this
branch of the Nebraska (or Platte) gath-
ers its waters. Recrossing the mountains
at the head of this stream, they entered
the 'Old Park,' which is the source of one
of the main branches of Grand river; and
there crossing the main stream, the party
pursued a convenient pass into a lower
gap of the mountains, where a second-
ary range divides the head-waters of the
Arkansas from those of the Fontaine-qui-
bouit.

Difficulties of the country here obliged
the party to pass down the valley of the
latter river, and on the 30th of June they
arrived at their old station at its mouth.

Continuing down the Arkansas, the party
arrived at Bent's fort, on the 2d of
July, where they allowed themselves a
few days to repose and recruit.

Lieutenant Fremont again started with
his party on the 15th, continuing down
the Arkansas about twenty miles, when
he crossed over to the Smoky Hill fork
of the Kansas. Following this stream
until near its junction with the Republi-
can fork, the party there descended the
ridge to the Santa Fe road, and encamped
at the mouth of the Kansas on the 31st
of last July.

During this long and perilous journey,
and under all its distressing circum-
stances of weather, suffering, and privations,
the astronomical and other observations
for the survey were never omitted, nor
the sketches to fill up the topography of
the route. Covered with mountains, and
nearly free from timber the country of-
fered great facilities for sketching, which,
being based upon the determination of
190 positions by astronomical observation,
will enable Lieutenant Fremont to fur-
nish a map of this comparatively un-
known region, full of interest and highly
deserving of confidence.

The flora of the country traversed is
extremely rich and varied, containing
numbers of entirely new plants and it is
not improbable that the results of the
journey, in this department, will justify
a supplementary volume to Michaux's
Sylvia Americana. On this and another
subject Lieutenant Fremont states, "In the
vast and unexplored geology of this re-
gion, we have been enabled to obtain some
scattered but highly interesting infor-
mation, and I indulge the hope that a future
expedition will enable us to make our
numerous data available, and to embody
our geological and botanical researches
in a connected work. I would respectfully
suggest that we be permitted to add, to
the interest of the latter subject, by giving
colored drawings of the new plants taken
in the field.

A reference to a map will be sufficient
to show that the courses of the expedition
have been around an unexplored region.
To complete the examination, and to
enable the department to present to the
world a creditable map of the whole
country, will require that the survey of
the Salt Lake be finished; and then, pass-
ing over to the head waters of a large
river, commonly known as Mary's river,
to descend that river to its outlet into a
basin of large lakes in the Californian
mountains. South of the Columbia, this
is the only water line between the Rocky
mountains and the 'Sierra' on the coast
of the Pacific, and its survey would much
improve the geography of that region.
Then crossing from Mary's river to the
Colorado, the survey of that river would
give form to a comparatively unknown
portion of the continent, and a description
of its very singular inhabitants would be
full of interest.

From the upper waters of the Colorado
the line of survey should ascend the prin-
cipal or St. John branch, and then cross-
ing by the way of Santa Fe to the head
waters of the Canadian, descend that
river to its junction with the Arkansas.
From the last information, the Canadian
offers greater facilities for navigation than
the Arkansas; and this part of the work
would, in consequence, be one of imme-
diate usefulness.

If the expedition for these objects were
to leave the frontier by the 1st of March,
it would be able to accomplish them, and
to return to the United States the same
year. The probable cost would be \$30,
000; and this amount is, therefore, sub-
mitted to your consideration as an item
of the annual estimate.—Topo. Engineer's
Report.

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

A tabular view of the progressive popu-
lation of the United States, to the year
1900, has been recently published in the
National Intelligencer. It is from the
pen of William Darby. The table con-
tains internal evidence of accuracy as
far as the nature of the case will admit,
and the result is indeed startling. The
calculation commences with the year
1790. Between that year and 1840, the
population of the Union was more than
quadrupled. This increase was made
under difficulties some of which no longer
exist, and others which have been lessened
in their deteriorating effects. The
once terrible danger of savage warfare is
now only matter of history; the hard-
ship and privation of labor are lessened
by the discoveries and inventions of sci-
ence; and the elements of civilized life
are almost indefinitely increased in number
and power.

The mean ratio of increase during the
fifty years from 1790 to 1840, as it ap-
pears from the elaborate calculation of
Mr. Darby, was 4.342. This ratio was
then used to deduce the decennial num-
bers from 1840 to 1900, and the product
of the computation gives for that year a
population of 101,553,038. This is so
doubt a moderate estimate.

Steam on Lake Superior.—The pro-
prietor, Vaudelin, heretofore running from
Oswego to Chicago, has been sold to a
company for Lake Superior.

COTTON IN CALIFORNIA—THE OREGON SETTLEMENT.

A gentleman, who left the Pacific coast, in December last, informs the editors of the New Orleans Picayune that two or three Americans are about to engage in the culture of cotton in the lower part of Upper California, and that they feel confident of raising a superior article and in great abundance. Their rancho or plantation is not far from San Diego, in lat. 33 deg. north, the climate being warm and delightfully fine.

The gentleman says that many of the Oregon settlers have arrived in the neighborhood of the bay of San Francisco, in the Upper California, and taken up their abode there.

They report Oregon as a poor country, nothing like the one it was represented to them to be—and appear thankful that the opportunity has been afforded them of leaving it and reaching a more fruitful and genial clime. So productive is the land in the neighborhood of San Francisco, that one bushel of wheat sown frequently yields a crop of 75 bushels, and this, with very little trouble, while the climate is so dry and pure that sickness is almost unknown. To illustrate the remarkable dryness of the climate, it is but necessary to state that wheel vehicles, furniture, &c., manufactured in New England at the best seasons of timber, shrink up shortly after reaching this section of California, and fall to pieces unless every precaution is taken. American emigrants are constantly arriving and settling at the Sacramento and other streams emptying into the Bay of San Francisco. At the Yerba Buena the English is the principal language spoken, the Alcalde being an American, and the time is not far distant when this part of California will teem with Anglo-Saxon civilization and the thrifty products of Anglo-Saxon hands.

Dreadful Storm.—The Journal de Cette gives an account of a dreadful storm which happened at Cette, a small seaport in the south of France, on Tuesday, the 22d instant. About four o'clock in the afternoon a thunderbolt burst over the town, and produced such awful effects, that it is described as resembling a place which had undergone all the horrors of a siege. The Royal arsenal, a large building, was entirely destroyed, even the walls not being left standing. The zinc roof of the building was carried into the air, and broken into thousands of pieces, which fell in different parts of the town, where they did a great deal of injury. Several other large buildings were also destroyed. At the same time a storm prevailed in the harbor which wrecked and sunk six or seven merchant vessels, besides a great number of fishing and other boats. The number of persons who perished is calculated at about thirty, but the exact number was not known, and numbers were still missing whose fate is uncertain. A great number besides are severely wounded, from the falling of houses, and even at the time when the accounts came away, the people were afraid of a renewal of the disasters, as the storm was not then over.

Albert the King.—A report is very current, that a message from the Queen will be delivered to Parliament, shortly after the opening of the session, asking the Legislature to authorize her to confer the title of King upon Prince Albert. The precedents are—Philip and Mary I., and William III. and Mary II. The Prince of Orange may be said to have won his title by the sword; on the other hand, Prince George of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne never received the title or enjoyed the dignity of King.—*Oxford Herald.*

Another Wonder.—Something like the Thames Tunnel has been discovered under water near Marseilles. It is a submarine passage, passing from the ancient Abbey of St. Victor, running under the arm of the sea, and coming out under a tower of Fort St. Nicholas. The tunnel is deemed much finer than that of London, being formed of one single vault of sixty feet span, and one fourth longer.

Certain Catholics of Ireland intend to convene a meeting at an early period, to take into consideration the danger with which the liberty of their clergy and the independence of their church are threatened by the recent legislation of the government, and the attempts made by its agents to influence and overawe the court of Rome by fabrications, and threats, and promises.

Death of the Great Fool Chief.—The last Western Exhibitor states that the Fool Chief, the great war leader of the Kansas Nation, was recently killed in a drunken brawl by one of his own tribe, near the Shawnee Mission above Westport. The name of Fool was given him on account of his rash, adventurous courage. Accord-

ing to the Indian version, a man is considered a fool who fights without caution. As a man, the Fool Chief was universally beloved and feared by his tribe, and in his intercourse with the whites he was always a warm and unflinching friend.

Riots in Philadelphia.—The ledger states that on Monday evening about dark, a party of fellows commenced an indiscriminate attack upon the colored people in the vicinity of Seventh and Lombard streets, knocking down and kicking every one they met. Some of the city watchmen, with Alderman Johnson and officer Weisner, interfered and arrested one of them, named Harper, who was held by the Mayor in \$1000 for a further hearing on Tuesday morning. They were armed with cord wood sticks, which they took from the door of a citizen. One of the watchmen was felled by a blow on the head, and another was struck severely upon the breast. A number of firemen from Moyamensing also attacked several houses in northern liberties on Saturday night, breaking in the door and windows with brickbats.

Drinking, with a view to heighten natural good spirits, is like attempting to improve the natural fragrance of the rose by smearing it with pomatum.

A benevolent man would not so much wish for the lever of Archimedes to move the world itself, as for a moral lever that would enable him, to lift its inhabitants one degree nearer to heaven; and this glorious privilege every man does in a degree possess. His example operates as a strong arm, stretched out to raise his fellows to the eminence he has reached himself.

In the heathen mythology, Diana was twin-born with Apollo—a useful hint to poets of the luxuriant lass.

It is a severe satire on mankind to say that prosperity is more difficult to bear than adversity. The maxim implies a natural meanness or malignity in those to whom it is applicable, for if a man has but the habitual wish to diffuse happiness, what more does he require to make his prosperity a blessing to himself and to all about him?

Fame, like money, can never be enjoyed, while we are obliged to dun the world for it. That only is worth having which comes unasked.

Genius is the wand of an enchanter—talent, the strength of a giant.

The genius of astronomy, with his starry wand, has effectually shivered the fortress of superstition—shivered, but not destroyed;—almost every one possesses a piece of the ruin as a sort of relic; but it can never be re-united as a place of strength to overawe the nations.—Where Newton is freely studied and believed, we shall have no more religious wars.

Nations are sometimes, though rarely, ungrateful; but they much oftener commit the folly of being grateful infinitely overmuch. Let them beware of this; it is wasting one of the most precious streams that Providence has ordained to fructify human genius and benevolence.

Novel Bet.—A Pittsburgh paper says: Some twenty-one years since, a couple of our acquaintance—then young men—made a wager upon the weight of one of the party when he should have arrived at the age of forty years. It was bet that the individual in question would not weigh 180 pounds at forty years of age. From time to time the parties met, and the bet was recurring to as a source of amusement. The other day, the man who was to weigh 180 when he arrived at the discreet age of forty years, reached that eventful period. The parties met and 132 pounds was all he could balance down. He had lost the wager, and at once ordered a splendid hat for his friend who had waited patiently twenty-one years to have the bet decided. Not to let the matter drop, they made a new wager, to be paid by the one who weighed the most at the end of twenty years from that date. The forfeit was to be a half dozen of wine—a special reservation being made in favor of the said half dozen, in case either party should join the Total Abstinence Society in the mean time. Should both parties live, they will be three score years of age before the bet can be decided.

ANOTHER YOUNG REPUBLIC.

We learn by a letter received in Boston, that Northern California, one of the States of the Mexican Republic, was revolutionized on the 14th of November last, and the Mexican Governor, Gen. Micheltorena, shut up in the little Fort at Monterey. The State of Southern California will go next, and will be followed by Santa Fe. Thus, one after another, in rapid succession, the States of Northern Mexico will fall unless Mexico comes to some understanding with the United States, by which, after annexing Texas, a well defined boundary shall be guaranteed to the Republic of Mexico for ever.—It is the policy of England to control the whole of Northern Mexico, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, all along our Indian frontier as a means of carrying out her designs upon the U. States, and unless Texas is speedily annexed this formidable movement will be beyond control of both the U. States and Mexico. If the Senate of the United States, through the advice of parties whose patriotism is not beyond suspicion, shall reject the act of annexation now before them they will bring upon the United States and Mexico a long train of evils that will increase with the lapse of years.

and lead to the most deplorable results.—Every Senator who votes against annexation, votes for a chain of British Provinces along our whole Southern and South-Western frontier: he casts his vote in favor of giving Great Britain supreme command over 200,000 of the most warlike Indians in the world, to scalp and murder our Southern and Western people, of the Mexicans; his English policy may dictate: he decides in favor of destroying republican influence on this continent, and virtually throws the United States, Texas and Mexico at the feet of European monarchies. Each and every Senator has before him a fearful responsibility to his country on this question, and one vote may decide, for weal or woe, the destiny of the hundred millions of our race who shall inhabit this Continent, probably within the present century. The crisis is at hand. Senators must meet the question, and either rise or fall with their votes.—*New York Sun.*

The Late Snow Storm.—This seems to have been one, covering the widest extent of territory known in many years. On the east, it extended as far as Bangor; on the south, as far as Savannah; on the west, as far as Michigan; and on the north, all over Canada.—It is rarely that so wide an extent of country is visited at once by a storm.

The severe cold of the past days has been succeeded by another north-east snow storm, which commenced during the night and has continued with unabated violence throughout the day. By the time the present storm has exhausted itself, we should conceive the average depth of snow on the ground will have considerably exceeded that which fell last winter. Yesterday morning the usual symptom, promontory of a change of weather, was observable in the dense fog which overcast the city and the surrounding country.—*Quebec Gaz.*, 5th inst.

The lake appears to be completely frozen over. The falling of the immense body of snow into the water, which had been rendered to almost the freezing point caused the ice to form almost immediately. And if the present cold weather long continues, navigation will not open earlier than usual this season.—*Buffalo Gaz.*, Feb. 10.

Inhuman if it were not in Rhode Island.—We learn that one of the poor debtors confined in our county jail, not long since, was unprovided by the keeper with food for five days! The poor man would have starved to death, of course, had it not been for his fellow prisoners, who, taking pity on his unhappy situation, handed out to him from time to time portions of their own rations. The reason that this poor victim to a most unrighteous law, unrighteously administered, was thus driven to the jaws of starvation was the fact that his creditors would not pay his board, and he had not taken the steps requisite to secure an indemnification of the keeper from the state, should he administer him even a crust of mouldy bread. We wish this gloomy fact from a reliable source. It cannot be disputed. We wish it had some fictitious shades about it.—*Providence Gazette.*

THE DEBT OF TEXAS.

The Secretary of State, in answer to a call of Congress for information concerning the finances of Texas, has transmitted a letter from C. H. Raymond, the Texian Charge at Washington, in which he gives a summary of the statistical information upon the subject contained in the Texian documents. Not a word is said of the debt, amount of scrip issued, or any thing of the kind—the Charge contenting himself with a statement of the receipts, expenditures, population, &c. He says that the expenditures of the government for all purposes, during General Houston's administration, up to the 1st of November last, excluding \$50,873 82, of debts discharged, amounted to \$460,209 18. The receipts during same time were \$466,159 09. Leaving a balance of \$5,285 91.

The importations reported at the Custom houses from the 1st of August 1842, to 31st June, 1843, amounted to \$417,205 32; the exports during same period, \$416,767 78. No accurate statement of the duties collected during the quarter ending 1st November, 1842, has been obtained, but they are estimated at \$30,000.

From that time to the 31st July, 1843 a period of nine months, the duties collected amounted to \$102,452 60; the amount of direct taxes assessed in 1843, was \$49,807 93.

According to the tax returns of 1843 the slave population at that time was 52,410. From the 1st August, 1842, to the 31st July 1843, there entered the ports of Texas 273 vessels, and there cleared during the same period, 288. The importations reported at the Custom houses for the year July 31, 1844, amounted to \$686,503 03; the exports during the same time, to \$615,118 34. The amount of duties collected on importations was \$201,413 30; the expense of collecting was \$23,551 45—leaving a net revenue of 117,851 85. The amount of direct taxes assessed during the year 1841, was \$50,790 52.

[N. Y. Cour.]

London is the largest city in the world, containing nearly 2,000,000; Pekin is the next largest.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1845.

The weather, last week, was chilly and desolating the gardening prospects materially; but should "blowing spring begin to smile again to-day," we shall expect to see flowers, like a forest of hands, scratching the face of mother earth, to beautify it. So we work.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our news from Washington is to the 4th inst. President Polk's Inaugural Address, which is at hand, will compare with any of his predecessors. Should he, in the midst of American and European slight of hand gaming for the conquest of crumbling kingdoms, maintain his position honorably four years, it will be a miracle.

We shall give the address entire next week; but in the mean time the following is not without interest, to any portion of the United States citizens that may be oppressed:—

"By the theory of our government, majorities rule, but this right is not an arbitrary or unlimited one. It is a right to be exercised in subordination to the constitution, and in conformity to it. One great object of the constitution was to restrain majorities from oppressing minorities, or encroaching upon their just rights. Minorities have a right to appeal to the constitution, as a shield against such oppression."

All we have to add is, President Polk, the 'MAJORITY' have oppressed the 'Latter-day Saints,' because they are a 'MINORITY'; in driving them from the State of Missouri; in martyring their best men, and in repelling their city charter, so that they can the more easily destroy the rest; and we appeal to you as the highest functionary of government, to 'shield us from further oppression! Will you do it?

The Joint Resolutions to annex Texas, and the Post Office bill, reducing postage to five cents under three hundred miles, and ten cents for any distance over, passed both houses and will become the ruling laws according to their several provisions.

The Oregon bill to organize a government beyond the Rocky Mountains, was smothered in the Senate. There is said to be a little hope that Great Britain and the United States will adjust the matter by "treaty."

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

We have information from the Society Islands goes ahead of our most sanguine expectations. At Tuobou Elder Pratt has baptised all the whites but one, and ordained several to assist him in the work. Several of the natives have also been baptised. Elder Rogers, who wrote the last letter, was on the Island of Huahine, where all the whites headed by a missionary, were engaged in keeping grog-shops and lecherly. Elder Ground was at Tahiti, where many whites had been baptised, and ere this, some of the natives too. "Truth is mighty and will prevail." The Times and Seasons will contain the letter alluded to at large.

Rafts.—Rafts of timber, fire-wood, &c., have made their appearance at our wharf within the past week. Perseverance and industry makes the world a paradise; and Mormonism and millennialism will enjoy it.

The Mermaid.—It is underd that the steamer Mermaid will ply as a weekly packet, between Birmingham and St. Louis during the season. Her intention is to reach Nauvoo, going up, on Friday mornings, and leave Nauvoo, going down, on Sunday mornings. Go it; old Mississippi never tires; and business and being are increased by navigation and marrying.

Our thanks to the officers for favors. The same to the Osprey.

Elder Moses Daily would take this method to inform Sidney Rigdon Esq., that he requests his name stricken off from the list of agents for his paper, as it was put there without his knowledge or consent. Elder D. says that unless Mr. Rigdon will return and confess the fact that he has told, he shall ever regard him as a base impostor and hypocrite; for he declared here in the presence of thousands of witnesses that God had revealed certain things to him; namely, that Joseph and Hyrum Smith were martyrs, that they died approved of God, standing now in the ranks of the revelators of Gods and holding the keys of the kingdom. Now he says, that Joseph Smith is with hypocrites and unbelievers.

Elder Daily says he will follow no such "Jack o' Lantern."

THE POWER OF TRUTH.

Among all the great signs and wonders of the world, from the beginning till now, not one, has left so lasting and incontrovertible a witness as truth. The wisdom of ages; the inventions of thousands, and the majesty of authority, combined with the pomp, circumstance, eclat, and acclamations of cowering millions, have passed in their time, like the shining meteor, or trackless wind, into the region of forgetfulness, or into space, where there is no clerk to minate their greatness—and all is vacant.

Not so with truth; she possesses a power to persevere and continue,—and infidelity. Nor are her votaries less vigilant to keep the faith, the pledge, the never failing assurance, than herself.

An Abolitionist dead yet speaketh. The prophets one after another, would die for the sake of the truth; and the evidence of their constancy, like the sun in his imitable career, came in with the year and went out with it, and no man, no mob, no king, or potentate has been able to blot it out.

So Mormonism, which, emphatically, is eternal truth, cannot be conquered. Drive her peaceable subjects at the point of the bayonet from Missouri; murder her innocent men, women, and children; martyr her prophet and patriarch in cold blood; taint the mind of the populace, and fire the hearts of wicked men, with the stench of false brethren, and the torch of apostates; rob the church of the benefits of legislative enactments; and blow the fury of wild imagination into a blaze of "utter extermination," ascried the Egyptians; the Philistines; the Babylonians, &c., and the Ameri-

cans, or Missourians, and Illinoisans—and still be true Mormon spirit, moves forward as if God was at the helm; and so he is, and he is the power of truth that cannot be conquered. Who fights against the Lord? He that fights against the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

As to the apostates they have their rewards:—
"Who would be a traitor, kneel?"
"Who's so base as to be a slave?"
"Who would fill a coward's grave?"
"Let him turn and flee!"

THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.

As the Latter-day Saints have to preach the everlasting gospel to 'all nations as a witness,' it becomes necessary, according to revelation, to study the geography, laws, customs, manners, and every thing else connected with the history of the world, and the various countries that now comprise the variegated and scattered family of Adam.

As we have commenced 'the labor' in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, generally called by geographers, Oceania, we will bring out a few extracts, from such facilities as we have by us, for the general benefit of that mission.

Oceania comprises the islands lying immediately south of Asia, together with the greater part of those in the Pacific Ocean, situated between Asia and America. They form three great divisions: Malaysia, Australasia, and Polynesia.

This region extends from north to south about 6200 miles, and from east to west 11,000 miles. It comprises almost a third part of the superficies of the globe, and its land area is about one-eleventh part of the land surface of the earth.

Our mission having been established in Polynesia, we will speak of that part only which relates to the case in hand. Polynesia comprises a vast space or territory of land and water; say 150,000 square miles, with a population of 6 or 700,000. It is said that the climate resembles that of the West Indies, though more mild and regular.

"The most useful products of Polynesia are the bread fruit, yams, taro root, sweet potatoes, plantains, bananas, and coco-nuts, besides various fruits, comprising oranges, limes, citrons, pine-apples, guavas, figs, &c."

The people of Polynesia are in general mild and gentle, yet fierce and warlike when stimulated by some particular object; and their contents have been carried on with such ferocity, that some islands have been entirely depopulated; they were much addicted to various cruel and barbarous customs, to which their native religion gave full sanction, of which the sacrificing of human beings, the eating of human flesh, and the murder of infants, were common. These practices, though not so general as formerly, have entirely ceased.

The Ladrone Islands were the first known to Europeans of any in this region, having been discovered by Magellan in 1511. The original inhabitants have been nearly all exterminated by the Spaniards.

The Caroline Islands are but little known, being situated in a tempestuous ocean and exposed to furious hurricanes. These islands, with the Ladrone, both belong to Spain.

The Sandwich Islands are the most important and interesting of this region. Hawaii or Owhyhee is the largest of the group; its area is nearly equal to that of the State of Connecticut.

The people in 1819 destroyed their idols and embraced Christianity. A number of missionaries from the United States are residing here, and a large proportion of the inhabitants have been taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. Churches have been erected; the press has been for some time in operation, at which school-books, the Scriptures, newspapers, &c. are printed in the language of the country.

Honolulu, in the island of Oahu, is the capital of the Sandwich Islands; it contains about 7000 inhabitants, of whom 300 are Americans and English. Many American and European ships are always in port, and a considerable number of small vessels belong to the natives. Lahaina, on the island of Maui, is also a considerable town.

The Mendana Archipelago comprises the Marquesas and Washington islands; they are very fertile, and furnish food to the inhabitants almost without labor; the people are among the most finely formed of any known race, and are but little darker than Southern Europeans.

The Society and Georgian Islands are remarkable for being the first in Polynesia, of which the inhabitants embraced Christianity. Otaheite, or Tahiti, the largest of the Georgian Islands, is one of the finest in this quarter of the world. Dancing, once the chief amusement of the people, was performed on all occasions of pleasure, worship, state, or ceremony, but is now less practised than formerly.

The Society group, among which are Tahiti and Tuobou, do not contain more than 29,000 inhabitants. They are situated between ten and twenty degrees of south latitude, and between seventy three and eighty three degrees of west longitude from Washington.

The account given by our Elders, of these islands, are so encouraging that we begin to feel as if the 'Isles were waiting for the law; and knowing that Mormonism never fails of accomplishing the object intended, we feel the fire of eternal freedom burning in our hearts to go and proclaim liberty to the captives. More anon.

Fruits of Egyptian Civilization.—All the children (and some past the age of what are usually styled little children) were running about entirely devoid of clothing. We observed a great deal of this in Egypt. Men are often seen in the same condition; and the women of the lower orders, having concealed their heads and faces, appear to think they have done all that is necessary. This is a great contrast with the comparatively barbarous Cingalese, who never even bathe without some kind of covering.—*Mrs. Griffith's Travels.*

The above is about as rapid an account of nudity or shamelessness,

as we recollect to have seen. The Southern gentry, however, of the U. States, Texas, Mexico, West India, &c., frequently turn out the blacks of both sexes, and all ages, with all the charms that heaven lent them, uncovered to labor—and who has been so scrupulous as Mrs. Griffiths to notice the insult to decency, morality, and virtue?

A more virtuous race, might improve every part of the globe a little at the present day, without religion, if it were not for tradition and mobocracy.

The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge; so, of course, they will put a stone into one end of the bag to balance the bushel of meal, in the other because their daddies did so. Should they ride on the top of three bushes, they can change and carry one bushel upon their shoulders to favor the horse.

Pleasant Bedfellows in an Egyptian Steamer.—I had observed several small cockroaches peeping their heads from under the cushions during the day, and I consequently trembled as the evening drew near. My fears were not without foundation; for when G. made my bed upon one of the benches we found a swarm of them. He destroyed as many as he could, but I felt them creeping over me the whole night.—*Mrs. Griffith's Journey.*

We cannot pass the above without reflecting, that travellers have something worse than cockroaches to encounter on board of American Steamers, in the shape, (as the Yankee might term them,) of blood jobbers. Though some of the Southern ladies, out of sheer modesty, call them "bed bugs and musketoes." On some boats they furnish musketoe-bars, through which the venomous animals thrust their long bills, and play Yankee doodle, while the bugs slyly steal what they need from gentlemen and ladies, and even rob pretty girls while asleep, of all they wish, and all because music and meat hath charms.

Cold Snap.—Yesterday was one of the keenest and most blustering days of the present winter. There is some of the Lion's growl in old March, eh!

COMMUNICATIONS.

A reason for an election in Nauvoo after its charter was repealed by the legislature of the State.—The time of our election, we pointed out by law, occurred just about or before the time the report reached us of the repeal of our charter. It was not thought advisable, however, to omit our election upon a mere rumor that our charter was annulled; but to proceed and elect our officers, (which would never have been regarded criminal in any people but the Mormons) and in the event the above rumor should be officially or confidently announced to us as true, we would then abandon our course and yield to the action of the legislature, whatever might be our opinion as to its legal right to repeal an act "with perpetual succession."

The officers thus elected have never attempted to act in any official capacity. Nor has the city been yet officially notified of the repeal.—Will editors do us the justice to copy the above?

ON THE LAWS OF NATURE.

(Continued.)

Pure or atmospheric air consists of about 78 per cent. of Nitrogen gas, 21 per cent. of Oxygen, and nearly one per cent. of Carbonic acid; this is the state of pure air, when taken into the lungs. When it is expelled from them, it is materially changed. The nitrogen remains nearly the same, but about 8 or 9 of the oxygen has disappeared and been replaced by an equal quantity of Carbonic acid.

Air is unhealthy just in proportion as it differs from pure air. If we breathe nitrogen or hydrogen gas or any other gas not containing oxygen, we shall immediately be suffocated; on the other hand, if we breathe air too highly charged with oxygen, we shall suffer from excessive stimulus.

Oxygen being essential to life and respiration, has been called vital air, to distinguish it from other gases, which will not support life.

When a number have assembled together in a tight room, the oxygen is continually changing from vital air into carbonic acid: thus causing an impurity which is certainly detrimental to health. When we inhale air that is impure, we are violating one of nature's laws, for nature designed that we should have pure air to breathe; and inasmuch as the lungs cannot be supplied with pure air, in the same proportion we are violating an organic law or one of the laws of nature and must suffer the penalty accordingly. It makes no difference whether we have assembled together to worship God, or to perform all the

wickedness imaginable; the effects are the same, and why? because we violate a certain law, and justice demands the penalty. If the apartment or room where we meet, is unventilated and we remain there breathing an air containing an excessive quantity of carbonic acid, though in other respects we may be as pure and holy as the angels in heaven; yet nature will inflict the punishment. We cannot escape the penalty when we transgress her laws. I feel deeply interested in the subject, I am now discussing, for wherever I go, whether in public assemblies of the apartments or private dwellings, I see nature's laws most outrageously violated, by neglecting proper ventilation.

When will the community become enlightened upon this subject? How long will the Elders of Israel who are to revolutionize this world in religion and every thing else, remain ignorant of these things? How long will our public places of resort, our school-house, and our houses of public worship, be nurseries of disease for the want of that fluid which is free for the meanest beggar that walks the earth?

Many teachers are so ignorant of the importance of having pure fresh air for the lungs, that I would as nearly as soon deliver my children into the hands of a murderer as put them under their care. Many will keep all the doors and windows closed during the fore part of the day, not even permitting them to be left open a moment, and then, as though there was some carnivorous monster without ready to enter the first opportunity and devour the inmates, charge his pupils, with all the gravity of a judge, accompanied with the promise of a severe cow-hiding if disobeyed, to be very careful and keep all the doors and windows closed during intermission, thus depriving the school room of that pure air that is requisite for the benefit of its inmates. The same fault exists in places where people assemble for public worship or for social prayer meeting. The air becomes vitiated, in other words, much of the oxygen disappears and carbonic acid takes its place. The effects of this is often plainly seen by the restlessness of the congregation, many appearing dull and languid, perhaps some fainting while the preacher or speaker has the satisfaction of seeing many of his hearers nodding, as an assent to nearly every sentence he is uttering.

J. H.

[To be continued.]

A New Island.—Capt B. F. Simmons, formerly of the brigantine Faith, informs the editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer, that on the 31st of October last he discovered an island not hitherto laid down on any chart. Capt S. was on his way from Sidney to Valparaiso when he made the discovery. He went completely round it, and found it to be about six miles in circumference. At a short distance from it he found no soundings in sixty fathoms water. A large lagoon was in the middle of the island which seemed to be rich and fertile. On reaching Valparaiso, where he remained for some months, he waited upon the commander of the British squadron and informed him of the discovery. He examined the most recent English charts, but no indication of such an island was to be found. It is situated in the track from Oahu to Valparaiso, in latitude 21 degrees 10 minutes, and west longitude 138 degrees, 54 minutes. He named it the *Isle of Faith*, from his vessel.

The Great Snow Storm of 1717.—The snow storm they have recently had at the North, although a very respectable affair for one of modern getting up, does not appear to be any great things when compared with that of 1717—in fact was a mere flurry alongside of it. One of the papers says:—

"The great storm of 1717 shut people up at home, as snugly and effectually as if they had been locked in. Those who were blockaded had to resort to their furniture and the like for fuel. In some places the snow was thirty feet deep. People made their exit frequently from second-story windows, and the trees cut down for fuel left long stumps behind. One Hannah Dingley, a poor woman who lived not far from New Haven, was buried six or eight days, but was at last discovered by her neighbors, by the smoke of her fire coming through the snow. Hannah died at a *Graham*, on potatoes and dried corn, and warmed up with chairs and tables. A flock of one hundred sheep were dug out of a snow-drift on Fisher's Island, where they had been buried to the depth of sixteen feet."

The Poor of England.—Punch—the London Punch—the repository of all the floating wit in the British capital, the unmerciful satirist of royalty, Punch, by the last arrival, relates a story of a poor man that died recently at one of the hospitals he was found, in a frozen state, in an outhouse. The poor man was able hearty, strong and willing when he entered that outhouse, but he had no work, no money, no friends, and not knowing what to do he entered the outhouse to find shelter from the snow which was falling fast. It was on Thursday that he sought this shelter, and he remained in the piercing cold until Monday morning

without food. Misery did its work; the poor creature died. On the inquest his wife testified that he was kind, affectionate, generous and provident when in work, and that his family was always well cared for when he had the means of administering to their wants. But he had been without employment and they could get nothing to eat. And this is the shame of England. Thousands of such cases are weekly brought before the stria-tocracy of that country, and yet there is no relief granted. We say this oppression of the poor, this grinding of human beings into worse than slaves—we say it is England's shame. Where and what is her glory? A national debt; the enslaved inhabitants of India; the titles of her nobility, and a queen and her offspring.

Poverty is talked of here; it is known and felt there! The white cliffs of Albion are reddened, in our eyes, with the blood of starved millions. England is the only country in which the tomb of the able bodied pauper is embellished with the gold and jewels of the heartless noble.

On Tuesday last we were presented with a few ripe strawberries, which were gathered from the garden of Mrs. George Stone, of Tuskegee. They were not the production of a hot-house, but grew in the open air in the garden. We have never before heard of the ripening of fruit at so early a period in this latitude—the first strawberries last year having been sent us on the 29th of March, and we believe they were as early as any of that season. —(Macon (Ala.) Republican, Feb. 20.)

In Bavaria, the press is subject to the strictest censorship. Every morning a police officer attends at the Post-office of Munich, to receive all the newspapers which arrive there, to carry them to the office of the Censor, where they are opened and read. If they contain nothing objectionable they are forwarded to their address; but if they treat of one of the thousand subjects which are forbidden to be discussed in Bavaria, the subscriber loses his journal.

Earthquake near Home.—The New York Commercial says:—We have just been informed, on reliable authority, that on Friday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, Staten Island was visited by a slight shock of earthquake. Our informant says that he was reading a newspaper when he was startled by a peculiar rumbling noise swelling into a sound resembling the clattering of a regiment of cavalry over rocky ground, the chair on which he sat sensibly oscillating beneath him. This was at the base of the hill near the beach. But the same sound was heard and the same sensation felt by others at the summit of the hill."

Punch's Almanac contains some of the brightest wit concocted since the days of Joe Miller. Among its items it records "Strange superstition of the nineteenth century."

This strange superstition is confessed by a correspondent, who writes that walking from one large thoroughfare to another a policeman appeared to him!

A FOG IN LONDON.

There was a remarkable fog in London on the night of November 21, of which the London Times gives the following account:—

During the early part of yesterday the fog which overspread the metropolis and its neighborhood was not very dense—at least a Londoner would not so consider it; but as the evening advanced the decrease of light became apparently accelerated by a very great increase in the thickness of the atmosphere; and before five o'clock, the whole of the metropolis was over-spread by that which without exaggeration may be designated as a 'thick darkness.' The streets presented in every quarter appearances of the utmost confusion and alarm. Persons on foot literally groped their way through the mass of smoke and vapor which filled every street, whilst carriages of all descriptions, wagons, omnibuses and cabs, made their way at a foot's pace, and under circumstances alike dangerous to the parties who guided them, and to those with whom they were every moment coming in contact. In vain were vehicles provided with lamps and preceded by torches; in vain was the greatest care and caution observed by those who led or drove; accidents became of momentary occurrence, and amidst the shouting of men the occasional screams of the few women or children who ventured abroad, the glare of the torches, and the active dexterity of thieves, the police found abundant employment; while every one who had a home and no very pressing business to keep him out of doors, hurried into shelter with as much expedition as the prevailing darkness and confusion would permit.

The following account of the weather and of the appearances which the fog presented has been furnished to us from the neighborhood of Kensington and that part of the suburbs:—

In the suburbs of the town a light fog began to be perceptible about 8 o'clock, which continued to increase in density during the day, and in the forenoon and evening, extending itself over every part

of the town, assuming in the metropolis that opaque color for which a London November fog is so noted. In even the leading thoroughfares the drivers of vehicles were completely brought to a stand still, unless they had previously supplied themselves with a link. In most of the principal streets were at the corners clusters of boys with lighted links, offering their services to conduct individuals or vehicles at a charge of 6d per mile, while others (quod ita profitable speculation to purchase a quantity of links at an oil shop, and sell them at an increased price in parts of the town where such a desideratum was not to be obtained. In the outskirts of the town the fog was extremely dense, and particularly on the great western road, on which the lighting is still most imperfect, and traveling along it is at all times a most serious and dangerous matter, but more especially so on a night. Very few of the omnibuses along that line of road were sent out by the proprietors, and several of those which were, although they had lighted lamps and links, got on the verge of gravel on the Park side of the road, and were nearly upset, to the great alarm of the passengers. Numerous collisions during the evening in all parts of the town, but we have not heard of any accidents of a serious character having occurred up to ten o'clock, at which hour the fog was still very dense.

From another source we have the following account:—

Yesterday afternoon the metropolis was enveloped in one of those dense and dangerous fogs so peculiar to this particular season of this year, and for which our climate is proverbial. Such was the thickness of the atmosphere, that the navigation of the river was entirely suspended, not one of the numerous steamboats venturing to leave their respective moorings. Indeed, a sort of 'Egyptian darkness' seemed to overshadow the city and west end, and the tradesmen found it requisite to light up their respective establishments at a very early period in the afternoon. Last night the streets presented a scene of confusion that has not been witnessed for a number of years past.—The thickness of the fog was indescribable; and it was not without extreme danger that the passengers could proceed through the various thoroughfares of the metropolis; the greatest gloom and obscurity prevailed, and the lamps on the opposite side of the street could scarcely be distinguished. It was with the greatest difficulty that the various omnibuses, cabs and coaches could proceed through the streets. The confusion which prevailed throughout the different streets of the metropolis has scarcely ever been equalled. It required the greatest exertions of the police, to whom great praise is due for their activity to prevent passengers from placing themselves in imminent peril. Several accidents occurred, but the reporter was informed at the various hospitals, none were likely to terminate fatally. It was stated that a light fingered gentry had busily and successfully employed themselves in their vocations during the confusion which the fog created.

Important from St. Domingo.—Advices from St. Domingo to the 6th are received.

It is reported, that Herard considers the Constitution of 1843 suspended, in consequence of the insurrection of the Eastern part of the island, and instead of a Legislature establishes a Council of State, the members of which are to be appointed and revoked at his call. It was currently reported that the President intended to be crowned King, taking Christophe for his model, under whom he was formerly an officer.

The insolence of a British officer at the Guano Island of Ichabo, in ordering off certain vessels waiting for cargo, was promptly met by the Captain of the ship *Shakpeare* of New York, who refused to retire unless the British Captain would give him a written order to that effect, which was refused. The Captain of the *Shakpeare* therefore remained, and would load for New York.

ANOTHER DUEL.—We learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer that a duel came off at 7 o'clock on Monday last across the river opposite that city. The parties were Lieut. Duralde, of the navy, and Dr. Mosby, of Virginia—the weapons shot guns, distance, thirty paces. Mr. Duralde, of New Orleans, and Capt. Howard, of Cincinnati. Two shots were fired without any damage being done to either of the principals. The conditions were that after the second fire the seconds should determine whether there should be another. They decided that there should not, and so the matter ended. The quarrel grew out of an insult offered to Mr. Duralde, who was the challenging party.

CAUTION TO ANTI-RENTERS.—It is hoped this case will be a warning to the illegal combinations and acts of persons who are in open opposition to the laws of the country.—The plaintiff, Chauncey Keder brought a suit against Artemus Boughton, Daniel C. Sherman, Elias St. John, and John Deitz, as defendants. In 1841, the plaintiff had been deputed by the Sheriff of Albany to serve writs, and also had declarations to serve in favor of Van Rensselaer, against tenants on the manor for non-payment of rent. He stopped at a house in Bern, a mob broke into the house about 12 o'clock at night, roused him from his bed, demanded his papers with threats, and searched his person and clothes, and not obtaining their object of search they went off, and returned next morning with a greater force and on further search discovered his papers; then took him into the woods, some disguised as Indians thrust him down, abused him outrageously, tarred and feathered him, and threatened his life if he should have the temerity to engage in such business again. These persons who appeared as "Indians" could not be identified, but the defendants were recognized as being amongst the crowd, and did not attempt to prevent the outrage, but taunted and ridiculed the plaintiff after it was done, and expressed their satisfaction. There was, from the nature of the case, a good deal of difficulty in empanelling a jury—one was at last obtained,

consisting of about one half from the country towns and the residue from the city. The cause was summed up and argued with talent and ability, by George W. Peckham, Esq., for the defendants, and by Michael Sanborn, Esq., for the plaintiff. The jury returned a verdict of ten thousand dollars, damages and costs.—*Albany Atlas.*

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAW OF WILD CHERRY.—This celebrated remedy is a compound balsamic preparation of the Wild Cherry Bark and Moss of Iceland, combined by a new chemical process with the Extract of Pine. So salutary have been its effects in all cases when administered for COUGHS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, or any disease of the lungs, that many of the most distinguished physicians have approved and recommended it, and openly acknowledged it the most valuable medicine ever discovered. It is truly a valuable medicine, and is effecting an immense amount of good in the relief of suffering humanity.

* See Advertisement.

DIED.—In this city, on the 15th ult., Asa Works, sen., aged 83 years, after a lingering sickness of about six months.

Father Works was an old revolutionary soldier; he enlisted at the age of eleven years, under General George Washington—was in two battles, the battle of Bennington, Vermont, and the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, the latter of which he received a wound in his left arm, between the shoulder and elbow—underwent a great deal of hardship, privation, and hunger, in his younger days, in helping to gain the independence of our once boasted America—but alas! how changed are things for a few years past. In the year 1838, he emigrated to the sovereign state of Missouri, and settled at Far West, in Caldwell county, at which place he was called to witness the violation of that liberty he once fought to gain—he went through, with the people called Latter Day Saints, or Mormons, all the persecutions, privations, and hardship inflicted upon them in 1838 and 1839,—and since that time, until his death, has lived as an exile, in the state of Illinois.

A. C. B.

WANTED. by the subscriber, the following Neighbors: Sept. 20, 1843; Feb. 28 and July 3, 1844. Also Nos. 4 and 25 of the W. RICHARDS.

March 19-46f

LOST! LOST!!
Lost about the 20th of last February, between Hopper's mill and Nauvoo, a basket containing four bonnets and one brush hat; the finder will be suitably rewarded; by leaving the basket and its contents with the Temple committee; or with the subscriber, one door east of A. Davis's store.

GEO. W. BRATTON.

Nauvoo, March 16th, 1845-45f

KEYSTONE STORE.

A. A. LATHROP has purchased the store of D. D. Yearley, on Mulholland st., a little east of the Temple, where he will accommodate the Saints, his friends and the public, with DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, as they may need, suitable for the season. Receiving fresh supplies occasionally.

Being a Mormon, he goes on the principle: our interest; our cause, and Nauvoo for ever.

One man is not every body, but he may do much good by 'turning a penny' when he sells Goods, Wares, Crockery, Hardware, &c. CHEAP for cash, produce, and truck, or exchanges fairly.—Call and try.

March 17th, f-46-3m

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

IN accordance with the revenue law approved March 6th, 1843, I hereby notify each and every one that I attend at the usual places of holding elections in the different precincts in Hancock county, and state of Illinois, for the purpose of taking a list of the taxable property of the inhabitants of the different precincts, commencing at Commerce precinct, and remaining there the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10th days of April. At Nauvoo, the 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19th days of April. At Montebello the 22, and 23 days of April. At Warsaw, the 25, 26, 28, and 29th days of April. At Bear Creek precinct, the 1 and 2nd days of May. At Rocky Run the 6, and 7th days of May. At Green Plains the 8, and 9th days of May. At Chili, the 12 and 13th days of May. At Augusta the 11, 15, and 16th days of May. At Carthage the 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25th days of May. At St. Marys precinct the 27, 28, and 29th days of May. At Fountain Green, the 3, 4, 5, and 6th days of June. At La Harpe, the 10, 11, 12, and 13th days of June. At Camp Creek precinct, the 17, and 18th days of June. At Appanoose the 19, and 20th days of June. At Pilot Grove the 21, and 25th days of June. At which time and place you are required by said law, to appear and give in a list of your property, both real and personal, under the penalty of said law. I shall also be at the county seat of said county, every Saturday during the months of May and June, for the purpose of receiving a list of those that may be unable to attend at their own precincts; any persons having business at the county seat when I am absent, and wishing to leave a list of their property, can do so by leaving their lists with Mr. C. C. Main.

JOHN P. HAGGAREE.

Assessor.

March 19th, -46-3w

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 100 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 18-46f

In the Hancock Circuit court, Illinois, to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois, Hancock County, George McIntire, Plain,

vs. Ebenezer Robinson, Def.

Notice is hereby given to the said Ebenezer Robinson, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Circuit court of said county, against the estate of the said defendant, and in favor of the said plaintiff, for the sum of one hundred and forty-six dollars and forty-eight cents, which said writ of attachment has been returned into the clerk's office of the said Circuit court, by the Sheriff of said county, levied upon the following described real estate, to wit: Lot No. 2, in block No. 125; lot No. 4, in block No. 149; lot No. 4, in block No. 126; and lot No. 3, in block No. 150, situate in the city of Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.—Now unless you, the said Ebenezer Robinson, shall personally be and appear before the judge of our said Circuit court, to be held at the court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May next, and plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you, and the premises so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

Witness David E. Head, clerk of our said Circuit court at Carthage, and the seal thereof, this fourth day of March, A. D. 1845.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk.

March 5-45-6w

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of Joseph Smith deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate, of said county, for settlement on the 2d Monday of April next. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE, Administrator.

Nauvoo March 1, 1845-44-5w

NOTICE.—The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened the large brick store, on the corner of Parley and Carlin streets, one block east of Main street; for the purpose of doing a general Commission and Storage business, both for home and foreign manufacture; and hopes by his close and strict attention to business, and the long experience he has had, he will share a liberal portion of public patronage.

To the different associations of merchants he would say, any articles left with him for sale, will be sold according to instruction given; if left to my own discretion, they will be sold to the best advantage.

I am prepared to store a large quantity of Flour and Grain. Any shipments that my customers may wish to make, there will be no charge for taking bills of lading, nor for receiving goods at the landing more than for drayage.

Refer to close attention to business.

SAMUEL GULLEY.

March 31, 1845-44f

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the administrator of Joseph Smith deceased, will present a petition to the judge of the fifth judicial circuit, at the next term of the circuit court in Hancock county, for an order to sell the north-west quarter, of the south-east quarter of section 6, in township 5 N. 8 W.; also the north west fractional quarter of section 10, in township 7 N. 8 W.; also the south-west fractional quarter of section 10, in township 6 N. 8 W.; also the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 26, in township 7 N. 8 W.; also the west half of the north-east quarter of section 35, in township 7 N. 8 W. The guardian heirs, and all parties interested, will appear at said term of the court, and show cause, if any, why said lands should not be sold to satisfy the claims against said estate.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE, Administrator.

March 12-45-6w

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.
Manufactured by the Nauvoo Cook and Carriage Manufacturing Association, on Water street, in the city of Nauvoo, opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's store, the following articles, to wit:—Coaches, Omnibuses, Chaises, Cabs, Barouches, Buggies and Heavy Wagons, Harness, Saddlebags, Trailing Wagons, Two and four Horse Lumber Wagons, Six and Horse Carts, Ploughs, Scythes, Reapers, Pitch Forks, Rakes, Carding and Threshing Machinery, Horse Powers, Railroad Cars and many other articles too numerous to mention. All as cheap as can be purchased in any eastern market. All orders must be paid for, and addressed to GEO. W. HARRIS, Esq., Pres. of the Association.

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43f

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned, having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 19-42f

SOAP GREASE AND ASHES WANTED.

THE subscriber intends keeping on hand, candles, hard and soft soap for sale, wholesale and retail, ashes, soap grease, tallow, or country produce will be taken in exchange for soap or candles, at the soap factory lately occupied by R. R. Smith near the lumber yard, or at his store, near Yearley's three story brick dwelling.

N. B.—A good soap maker wanted.

JAMES MENDENHALL.

Dec. 25, 1844-34-3m

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26, 1844-30f.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvements, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845-44f

Hancock Circuit Court, to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois, Hancock County, Sarah Greenhow, Compt.,

vs. John Greenhow, Def.

Notice is hereby notified, that Sarah Greenhow has filed her bill for a divorce in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, Illinois, against him, the said John Greenhow, that a summons has been issued against him, made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court, then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that said John Greenhow is a nonresident of the State of Illinois, he is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court, on the return day of said summons, and answers or pleads to said bill of complaint, as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof will be granted.

DAVID E. HEAD, C. K.

WESLEY WILLIAMS, Dep.

G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.

Feb. 24th, 1845-43-4w

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cabinet-ware, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch forks; finally, anything that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Fowls, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43f

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of John Sanders deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to her or the court of probate, of said county, for settlement on the first Monday in May next. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARGARET SANDERS.

March 12-45-4w

CLEANINGS.

Shipping Partners.—A bachelor at Green Bay, Wisconsin, in the Republic, has a cargo of twenty New York or New England damask of a suitable age, could enter into agreeable partnership, by migrating to that part of Wisconsin—made being scarce and bachelors plenty. Eastern papers requested to copy.

The oldest meeting house, says the Salem Observer, now standing in New England, and probably in the United States, is the Rev. Mr. Richmond's in Hingham, being erected in 1690—184 years ago.

Set on up.—Four hundred ladies of Concord, N. H., have petitioned the legislature to abolish all the tea-pin allies in that town. They take their husbands from them, and carry off their beaus when they ought to be courting.

If on any occasion your wife should exclaim to you, "New tumble over the cradle and break your neck, do!" don't you do it.

American Bawls are sold in Sheffield England, under the noses of the manufacturers of that country. The Sheffield Mercury, speaking of the fact, says:

"But there have been not a few observers abroad, and interested enough to notice particularly, that cases of all sorts, from the largest circular to the smallest web, are especially mentioned among the leading articles of manufacture, thus corroborating the correctness of the statement we have often incidentally made as to the great and successful efforts that are made to rival us in this important class of articles by the manufacturers in the United States."

The state of New York has appropriated the money, which she has at last concluded to accept from the General Government as her portion of the surplus land fund, to the support of common schools.

Increase of Business.—The receipts on the Western (Mass.) railroad, during the week ending on the 15th inst., were \$10,802—an increase over the receipts during the corresponding period last year of \$2,570.

Melancholy.—We see it stated in the Columbia (S.C.) that the Rev. Ferdinand Jacobs, his wife and child and nurse, all died on the night of the 21st ult. of pneumonia; at Yorkville in that State. Mr. Jacobs was pastor of the Presbyterian church and principal of the academy of that village.

The Normandie.—The ship Normandie, which sailed from New York on the 10th December, for Hull England the day previous to the severe gale, had not arrived at her destination when the Hibernia left Liverpool on the 4th inst. It will be recollected that four were enlisted for her safety soon after she sailed from New York, in consequence of pieces of wreck and bales of cotton with marks such as were known to be on board shipped on board of her, having been picked up at sea. The conclusion is that she was lost, and that all her crew perished.

Parole.—The New Albany Gazette says Gov. Whitcomb has pardoned Mr. Weinsoepf, the Catholic priest, recently sent to the Indiana penitentiary for the commission of a rape, and that he is immediately repaired to Evansville.

The New Jersey State Prison.—A singular state of affairs prevails at the New Jersey State Prison. The late Keeper, Mr. Yard, refuses to give up possession to Mr. Gaddis, the new incumbent until (if our impression is correct) his accounts are straightened up. Mr. Gaddis, members of the legislature, and others have tried to get in without avail. The intrepid Yard has armed up the deputies, barricaded the premises, and defies the posse.

Counterfeiting.—Five dollar counterfeit notes on the bank of Cumberland, Portland, Maine, are in circulation in New Hampshire.

NEWS FROM SANTA FE.

The Independence Exposition, of the 1st, notices the arrival there of several gentlemen from Santa Fe, after a safe but arduous journey across the plains, via Bent's fort. They left New Mexico early in January. The news they bring is interesting to the mercantile community. Up to the date of their departure, everything was quiet in New Mexico, the civil and military commandant of that province, General Mariano Martinez, holding aloof from any participation in the revolution, no doubt waiting to declare for whichever party (Santa Anna or the Congress) might obtain the upper hand.

Don Manuel Armijo was superseded in his governorship in the winter of 1843-4, by General Martinez, a protégé of Santa Anna. Armijo, the former commandant of the Province, remains quietly in his retirement at Albuquerque.

The only internal disturbance feared in New Mexico, was the Yute Indians, in revenge for the massacre of their head men at Santa Fe in August last. The whole province was kept in constant alarm by their depredations, and they threatened an attack on Santa Fe itself. They have taken the fort of Antonio Robidoux, on the Wintae, and killed the traders and hands found in it; it is said that Antonio Robidoux escaped to his fort on the Compagnia.

Mr. Albert Speyre, who took out twenty-five wagons from this place in September last suffered from severe weather in crossing between the Arkansas and the Cimarron, during the continuance of which, he lost one hundred and fifty of his mules. He sent on to Santa Fe and obtained a fresh lot of animals, and finally arrived in Santa Fe the latter end of December. We are told that Mr. Speyre bought up the goods of several of the American traders who went out in August last to Santa Fe, and continued his journey to Chihuahua.

Messrs. Connelly, Glasgow and Alguia, lost upwards of one hundred and forty head of stock in the storm before mentioned, and were also under the necessity of sending on for animals to Santa Fe. They proceeded on their journey to Chihuahua in company with Speyre.

Col. Owens also left Santa Fe with the above named gentlemen, after having, it is said, sold his remaining goods to Speyre.

There have been disturbances in the Paso del Norte and Chihuahua, but nothing definite is known with regard to the result. It is said there will be a number of Spanish merchants here this summer, for the purpose of buying goods.

Another company of Americans may be looked for in two or three weeks, when we shall no doubt have further intelligence of interest.

Santa Fe was extremely gay. The foreigners, as usual, were well treated by the Mexicans.

Don Manuel Sizenro, the husband of the famous Senora Tullis, is dead.

There was much sickness among the companies that went out last summer. Two deaths occurred among the Americans in Santa Fe. James Peely, residence not known, who went out with Wehrer, and George Keefe, of Jackson county, who went out with Dr. Connelly. All the Americans in Santa Fe were well.

We have nothing of interest from Fort William. Charles Bent was at Santa Fe, S. St. Vrain was at the fort. They had had a very open winter, and an active trade with the Indians. A trapping and trading company had gone out on the Rio Gila, a tract of country not much frequented by our trappers.

THE WAY THE LADIES SUCCEED.

Mr. Gough, the eloquent temperance lecturer, recently related the following laughable story of the way the ladies of a certain town routed a rumrunner.

There was but one in town, and if it had been put to vote there would have been a majority of six to one for the removal of the groggery. The male portion had tried a little moral suasion, that is, they had said nothing to him on the subject, but as he was getting very rich, he would lower to him than to others that were not so well off, and they had tried some legal suasion, in the shape of a couple of fines of \$20 each, which he paid very willingly for the benefits he derived from his traffic. At last the women took the matter in hand, and assembled to the number of about one hundred and fifty. They divided themselves into twelve committees of twelve each. The first day a committee visited him in a body, and each of the twelve gave him, in turn, a temperance lecture. He was rather taken aback at this, but thinking he could stand it as long as they could, he was apparently unconvinced. The second day he was visited by a similar committee, who gave him twelve more lectures. He stood this too, wondering what was to come next. The next day a third committee made its appearance and were commencing their arguments, when he interrupted them by asking how many there were to come yet. In reply he was told that twelve women in each; and when he had been visited by the twelfth committee in turn the first committee would make a second visit, and so on in regular succession. "Well," said the poor rumrunner, "you needn't go any further; I'll give up." And give up he did; and from that day the rum traffic was put an end to in that town.

Mr. Gough said he had been telling this story at a temperance meeting, one evening, when a man said to him at the close, "what a dreadful predicament that poor rum-seller must have been in, with one hundred and fifty women lecturing him. I know something about women's tongues, for I've been married five years!"

The Schoolmaster.—There is no office higher than that of a teacher of youth, for there is nothing on earth so precious as the mind, soul and character of a child. No office should be regarded with greater respect.

The first misin in the community should be encouraged to assume it. Parents should do all but impoverish themselves to induce such to become the guardians and guides of their children. To this good all their show and luxury should be sacrificed. Here they should be lavish, whilst they straighten themselves in everything else. They should wear the choicest clothes, live on the plainest food, if they can in no other way secure the best instruction. They should have no anxiety to accumulate property for their children, provided they can place them under influences which will awaken their faculties, inspire them with pure and high principles, and fit them to bear a manly, useful and honorable part in the world.

Indian Fight.—The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer of the 23d ult., gives some particulars of a fight between a party of the Pawnee Ma Indians and a portion of the Creeks located on Little river. The battle took place about ten days previous. It was commenced by the Pawnees, but they were repulsed, suffering the loss of six of the warriors. None of the Creeks were killed.

The Pawnees returned to their homes upon the prairies for reinforcement, with which they are said to have sworn revenge. The Creeks were dancing around the scalp, greatly excited. Those who were in exposed quarters, were returning to the denser settlements. The battle took place in the country appurtenant to the Seminoles, by a late treaty, to which they are now removing. If they should be attacked, the Pawnees will find them still more fatal customers.

Dissensions among the Quakers.—A serious division has arisen in the society of Friends in Rhode Island. The cause of dissension goes back to the visit of Joseph John Gurney, whose doctrines are objected to by a portion of the society, who are styled Wilburites, from John Wilburn, a preacher in the southern part of the state. Each party claims to be the genuine followers of George Fox.

Fell in.—The floor of the Catholic Church at Woonsocket, R. I., fell in, on Sunday afternoon last, and introduced the whole congregation to the cellar, but without doing any body harm.

Worthy of Attention.—Advice to persons about to marry—don't.

Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois, to the May term 1845.

Martha Boley, Compt. } Petition for Divorce.

Cyrus Boley, Deft.

Cyrus Boley is hereby notified that Martha Boley has filed her petition for a divorce in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, Illinois, against him the said Cyrus Boley, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that the said Cyrus Boley is a non-resident of this State. He is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court, on the return day of the summons, and answer or plead to said bill of complaint as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof accordingly granted.

D. E. HEAD, Clerk. WESLEY WILLIAMS, Dep. C. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt. Feb. 24th, 1845-43w

Hancock Circuit Court, to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois, Hancock County.

Israel S. Clapp, Compt. } Petition for Mechanic's Lien.

I. H. Lyons, Deft.

I. H. Lyons is hereby notified that Israel S. Clapp has filed his bill herein for a Mechanic's Lien in the Circuit Court for Hancock County, Illinois, against him the said I. H. Lyons, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that said I. H. Lyons is a non-resident of the State of Illinois, he is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court on the return day of the summons and answer or plead to said bill of complaint, as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted accordingly.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk. W. WILLIAMS, Dep. C. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt. Feb. 24th, 1845-43w

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist, begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto guided for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH. Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, brooches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange. Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35f

FOR SALE. A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. NAHJIM BIGELOW. Nauvoo, Jan. 8th, 1844-36.3n

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line. A. & E. GRAY. N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction. June 10th 1844

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison. Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised. For information apply to C. ALLEN, Nauvoo Jan. 1, 1845-35f.

NOTICE.

OR 4 hands wanted immediately to break hemp, for which good store pay will be paid, enquire at the rope walk. EGAN & SANDERS. Nauvoo Feb. 20, 1845-43f

LAND.

And farms for Sale in Iowa. ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1-2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 180 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequest and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved; one of 80 acres, 30 improved; one of 100 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO, Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to ANDREW J. STEWART, Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps. Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845-35-3n

NAUVOO FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in the city of Nauvoo, are prepared to furnish CASTINGS, and JOBS OF CASTINGS, in such a way, as cheap as the same kind of work can be had in St. Louis. A share of public patronage is solicited. N. B. Old pot-metal bought. SAMUEL SIMPSON. MORGAN PHELPS. Dec. 24, 1844-34-3n

LOOK HERE.

THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses. HIRAM KIMBALL. Jan. 27th, 1845-39f

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Chaises, Chairs, Barouches, Buggies, Ruggy Wagons, Hearse, Spottons, Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythes, mowers, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on War street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices. For we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done on their line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory. GEORGE W. HARRIS, Prest. ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk. SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr. BURR FROST. DAVID DE VOL. JOSHUA SMITH. DAVID W. FOX. SHADRACH DRIGGS. DWIGHT WEBSTER. JESSE H. ATHERTON. WM. LISK. Jan. 15th, 1845-37-1f.



CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS. Coughs and Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pains or Soreness of the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

AMONG all the famous medicines for Consumption, none seems to be meeting with greater success or gaining a higher reputation than that most wonderful article, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry! That it stands at the head of all other remedies is now universally conceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and physicians of the greatest eminence throughout our whole country heartily recommend it as the most powerful curative of Pulmonary diseases, in the whole range of Pharmacy. Thousands of consumptive patients have already tested its exalted virtues, and confessed its surpassing, excellent and amazing power. The remarkable success of this Balsam is no doubt owing to a great measure to the peculiarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingredients. It is a fine Herbal Medicine, composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss—(the latter imported expressly for this purpose) the rare medicinal virtues of which are also combined, by a new chemical process with the Extract of Tar—thus rendering the whole Compound the most certain and efficacious remedy ever discovered.

A CASE OF ASTHMA.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the city of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of 'Twenty Years'; and who, after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this medicine!

New York, January 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for 24 years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life. Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure. A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, No. 53 Williams st., New York.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE.

Recorder of the city of New York. JOHN POWER, D. D., Vicar General of New York.

P. S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Price 81 per bottle, or six for \$5. All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjamin Phelps 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office. Feb 13-42-3n

BENJAMIN PHELPS,

No. 76 Chestnut Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES,

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines: Wistar's Balsam of wild cherry Rev. I. Covert's Balm of life Humphrey's Pile ointment Dr. Williamson's pain soother Brice's rheumatic liniment and pills Sappington's pills Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir Dr. Holsted's magnetic remedies Brice's sarsaparilla Fridley's better ointment Faberstock's vermifuge Jaw David's or Hebrew plaster Dr. Halsted's brisk pills Nov 13-42-6n

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE.

J. GROSVONT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufacturing, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street. Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

IOWA TWINS.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route. DANIEL C. DAVIS. May 23d. 1844

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most efficacious remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insults and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and is priced (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms. There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

A. W. BABBITT, Attorney at Law, HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust. Oct. 9, 1844-23f

ACCEPTABLE.

ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office. Sept. 25, 1844.

WANTED.

100 CORDS of wood, at this office. Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. E. HALL, STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER. Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Richards house. June 10th 1844

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches, and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	do	plain	2.50
do	do	do	neat	3.00
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	do	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
do	do	do	extra	3.00
Twelves	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	do	plain	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms. JOHN TAYLOR. Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844